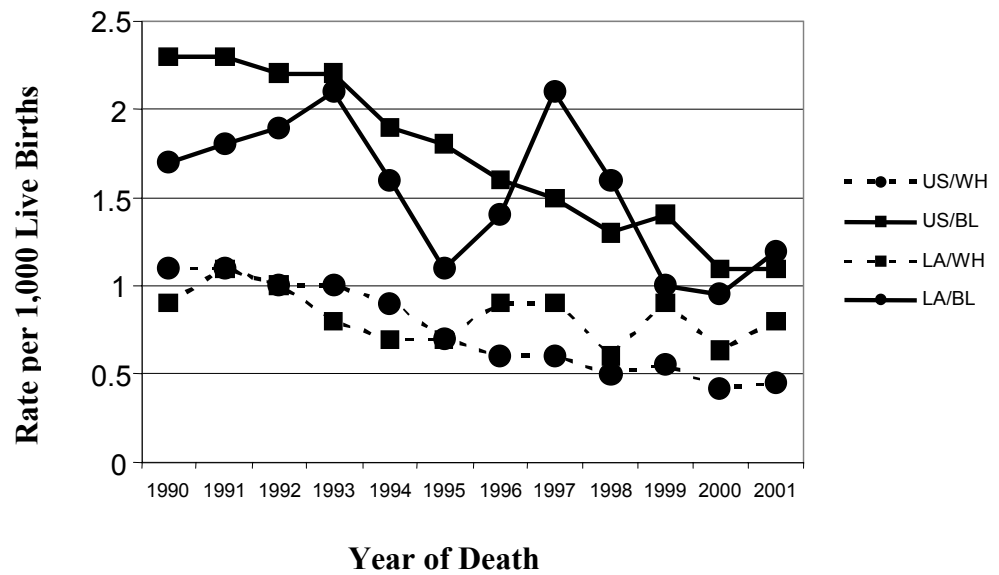


### Risk Factors, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), Louisiana – 2001

<b>Risk Factor</b>	<b>Yes Number* (%)</b>	<b>No Number* (%)</b>	<b>Comment*</b>
Usual sleeping Position-Back	8/28 Cases (29%)	20/28 Cases (71%)	71% percent of the infants were not usually placed to sleep on their back as recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics. Twenty-nine percent were.
<b>Infant usually sleeps alone</b>	<b>19/42 Cases (45%)</b>	<b>33/42 Cases (55%)</b>	<b>55% of the infants usually slept with parent(s) and/or sibling(s), which put them at increased risk for SIDS or suffocation death.</b>
Mother smokes	16/31 Cases (52%)	15/31 Cases (48%)	52% of mothers smoked, increasing the risk of post-neonatal morbidity and mortality. Smoke in the home environment of the child is believed to increase the risk of SIDS.
<b>Teen mother</b>	<b>12/38 Cases (32%)</b>	<b>29/36 Cases (68%)</b>	<b>32% of births were to a teen mother, which increases the risk for post-neonatal morbidity and mortality.</b>
Soft Bedding	20/35 Cases (57%)	15/35 Cases (43%)	57% of the infants were placed to sleep with a pillow in the sleeping area. Soft bedding (i.e. pillows, stuffed animals, stuffed toys, multiple blankets, and comforters) in the sleep environment increases the risk for SIDS or suffocation deaths.
<b>Low Birth Weight (&lt; 2,500 grams or &lt; 5lbs 8 oz)</b>	<b>14/36 Cases (41%)</b>	<b>22/36 Cases (59%)</b>	<b>41% of the infants were born low birth weight, which increases the risk for post-neonatal morbidity and mortality</b>

\*Results do not equal total number of deaths (65 cases) because unknown cases for each risk factor were excluded from calculations.

## Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) Rates by Race and Year, United States and Louisiana, 1990-2001



## Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) Rates, United States and Louisiana, 1990-2001

